

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5766

第六十六日七十五號

日五十二月四四年子內續光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1876.

四月八日

英五月八號

港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 17, Yesso, British steamer, 519, J. H. Purcell, Captain, 14th May, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th; General D. J. Smith & Co., 1st May.

May 17, CHINATON, British, 17, J. 746, N. B. French, Shantung 14th May; General D. & O. S. N. Co.

May 17, NIMROD, British steamer, 761, J. M. Rayner, Captain, 15th May; General S. Smith & Co.

May 17, PRESTO, British bark, 324, Loddon, Wm. H. Palmer, 18th May; General A. A. Karanji & Co.

May 17, PEGASUS, Chinese gunboat, 500, C. H. Palmer, from a cruise.

May 17, BRITANNIA, British, 1,700, R. Balfour, Melbourne 14th April, Sydney 20th, Brisbane 23rd, Keppel 24th, 1st May; General G. M. Livingston & Co.

May 17, SWORD, British, 1,029, G. Lee, Yokohama 10th May; General and Misses P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 17, COLOMBIAN, British, 1,417, T. Anderson, Santos 13th May; General P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances.

At THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
May 17th.

Makassar, str., for Bangkok.
Kilkenny, str., for Saigon.
Namo, str., for Swatow.
Fidal, str., for Bangkok.
Evans, for Sydney.
Gustav Adolph, for Bangkok.

Departures.

May 16, AFRIKA, Portuguese troopship, for Macao.
May 17, LIZZIE, for Whampoa.
May 17, CITY OF EXETER, str., for Saigon.
May 17, German corvette ARIADNE, for Taiwan.
May 17, PALLAS, for Samarang.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Mr. Yeo, str., from East Coast.—Dr. Jones, 3 Europeans, deck, and 50 Chinese.

For Huddington, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong.—Hon. W. Keawick and 31 Chinese. For Southampton.—Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Wigandt and child, Mrs. Borrige and child, Miss, and Miss Williamson, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Isaacson, and Mr. J. Rawlinson.

For Sandon, str., from Koko-hu.—Mrs. Brown and 4 Europeans, Messrs. F. G. Davidson, 2nd Lt. and 2nd Lt. Second-class, 2 Europeans, deck, and 16 Chinese.

For Britain, str., from Melbourne.—Messrs. Brewster and Neil, and 40 Chinese.

For Colombo, str., from Swatow.—99 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For Namo, str., for East Coast.—5 Cabin and 130 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Columbian* reports left Swatow on 16th at 2:15 p.m., and experienced thick weather throughout.

The British steamship *Sands* reports left Yokohama on 10th May, and had fine weather as far as the Lascaris; hence to port thick rainy weather and moderate N.E. winds. Passed the P. & M. steamship City of Peking on the 16th at 2 p.m., near the Brothers.

The British steamship *Verso* reports left Fookow on 14th May, Amoy on the 15th, and Swatow on the 16th. From Fookow to Amoy and Swatow had light N. Easterly winds and fine weather. From Swatow to Hongkong had moderate N. Easterly winds and thick rainy weather. At Fookow, H.M.S. *Lamport* and *Vidah*, *Hartlepool*, and *Sandown*. In Swatow, str. *Jedah*, *Suchova*, *Concord*, and *Norma*. On the afternoon of the 14th, passed the steamship *Douglas*, bound up the River Min.

The British steamship *Bridges* reports left Melbourne on 11th April at 5:30 p.m., Sydney at 1:30 p.m. on the 20th, British on the 23rd, and on the 26th, Cootooch at 11:30 on the 24th, Saseeno—1st May—arrived at Singapore on the 11th at 9 a.m., and left again at 5:30 p.m. same day; arrived at Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 17th instant. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather until well in a few miles of Hongkong, when the weather became very thick with heavy rain. Spoke the German bark *Reinhard*, bound for this port. Both vessels wished to be reported.

FOOCHOW—ARRIVALS.
(From *Ferndale's Weekly Shipping Report*, Fuzhou, Antwerp, 12th May.)

April 29th, Nadeisha from Nanchang; 1st May, str. Dongfus from Hongkong; 2nd str. Europe from Shanghai; Albat. Victor from Shanghai; 5th, Madane Deneuve from Amoy; 6th, Engie from Swatow; 10th, str. *Wing* from Ningpo; 11th, str. *Yew* from Hongkong; 12th, str. Europe from Shanghai.

FOOCHOW—DEPARTURES.

April 30th, str. *Yew* for Hongkong; May 3rd, str. *Dongfus* for Hongkong; 5th, str. *Engie* for Shanghai; 6th, Cuba for Shanghai; 10th, str. *Nancos* for Hongkong; Nadeisha for Chefoo.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan, and Manila.

(For last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels. From Date Arrived.

Froja..... Manila, March 21.

Glo Muden..... Manila, March 31.

Terentia..... Hongkong, April 12.

James Ferguson..... Manila, April 13.

Johnstone..... Hongkong, April 14.

Mariner..... Manila, April 15.

Frederick Harting..... Fookow, April 15.

The Sir Jameson Fly..... Manila, April 15.

Priam (c)..... China Ports, April 16.

Vessels Exported at Hongkong.
(Correlated to Date.)

General Agents. From Dates.

Sophia (c)..... Fookow, Jan. 19.

Henry Holcombe (c)..... Cardiff, Jan. 19.

Lord Macnay..... Newport, Jan. 21.

Nearne (c)..... Cardiff, Feb. 1.

Evelyn (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

Scotia (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

Kaisco (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

Mary L. Stone (c)..... Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Dudson (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

Gustave (c)..... Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Hoopo (c)..... Boston U.S.A., Feb. 1.

Moss Glen (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

J.C. Munro (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

Santina (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

Clarendon (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

Chifco (c)..... Greenock, Feb. 1.

Orion (c)..... London, Feb. 1.

King (c)..... Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Ajax (c)..... Liverpool, Feb. 1.

To be Let.

THE HOUSE NO. 15, STANLEY STREET, at the corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Conch House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March instant. Apply to TURNER & CO., 41 Queen's Road, off 233 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 3, FRAZER, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GHAN & CO.

Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 47-704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 4, ALBAN-

LE, 24th-Townville 26th, Cockton,

20th, Salford, 1st May, and Singapore.

1st May; General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

May 17, PRE-EMPTIVE, Chinese gunboat,

500, C. H. Palmer, from a cruise.

May 17, BRITANNIA, British, 1,700, R.

Balfour, Melbourne 14th April, Sydney

20th, Brisbane 23rd, Keppel 24th,

1st May; General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

May 17, PARASOL, Chinese gunboat,

500, C. H. Palmer, from a cruise.

May 17, NIMROD, British bark, 324, Loddon,

Wm. H. Palmer, 18th May; General—

Siemens & Co.

May 17, PEGASUS, Chinese gunboat,

500, C. H. Palmer, from a cruise.

May 17, COLOMBIAN, British, 1,417, T.

Anderson, Santos 13th May; General—

P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 17, SWORD, British, 1,029, G. Lee,

Yokohama 10th May; General and

Misses P. & O. S. N. Co.

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOE 1876,
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."THIS work, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN-SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK,

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work.)

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THE

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AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
HONGKONG;

Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

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* * * The Complete Directories, at \$5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition, at \$3, are still on hand.

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The Racket held Sydney on the 18th ultimo for Shanghai.

The banque Mary Blair cleared from Sydney (N.S.W.), on the 19th ultimo for Shanghai.

The *Cooktown Herald* states that there has been a great rush to the new goldfield, and that at the present time there are 4,000 people on the ground.

A Chinaman named Ah Chong was hanged on the 13th ult. at Dayanloung Gaol, New South Wales, for the murder of a fellow prisoner in Paramatta Gaol.

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37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 18TH, 1876.

The agitation on the Chinese question in California still proceeds. There can now be no lingering doubt that the people of that State are seriously alarmed at the

prospect opened up by the apparently increasing immigration of the Chinese. The agitation was started in the first instance by interested persons, and found favour among the lower class white population, but the statements which have been made in the course of the investigations, conducted at San Francisco, have certainly tended to increase the opposition to the Chinese.

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the importance of such a discovery as this, and it will be interesting to note what

will be done to meet the situation.

The *Cooktown Courier* states that Mr. Howard St. George, the Police Magistrate of that place in his possession "a very splendid diamond ring in gold or quartz, obtained from the newly-discovered goldfield." It is beautifully studded with gold and diamonds, indicating a connection with the religious ceremonies of the Chinese, and owing to the uncertainty and often scarcity of supply, commands a very high price.

Mr. Kingamill—There is a valuable and important discovery of sandalwood is said by the witness to have been made amongst the mangroves in the neighbourhood of Cooktown. It is scarcely possible to over-

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Extracts.

NGAN-TUNG-HIEN.

MOULDEN, 10th April.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the lawlessness which had prevailed for scores of years in the 90-7 of neutral ground between the eastern boundary of Manchuria and the western bank of the Yalu, the Chinese have determined to establish and fortify a city on that river to be called Nuan-tung-hien, the "Fountain of the East." Hearing a good deal of the new city, and especially when at the Corean Gate within a day's march of it, we thought it might be worth visiting, especially as from it we could see the Corean coast on the other side of the river and probably be able to hire a boat and sail up or down the stream to meet the entrance of Fung-hwang-tau.

The opening of the port of Shaho and the definitive choice of it, after much hesitation, as the site of the future city of Ngan-tung-hien has of course given rise to much speculation, both among the roving adventurers, possessors of the land, and among the merchants of the western cities of Fung-hwang-chung and Siu-yang. The land was occupied and cultivated and the place used as a small port before the recent arrival there of the Chinese army, who made it their head-quarters in the north, for it commands the northern entrance of Fung-hwang-tau.

When the harrow's gun fired the second shot, our fellow-leggers turned to rest, but not to sleep, for on the same long road, the marts were Fung-hwang-chung, merchants who had come to spy out the land and were now whispering of its future, of sites for shops, etc., complaining of the high price of furs, and the exorbitant costs due, and on the other hand, the Chinese officials and retainers of civil and military dignitaries, who, especially the latter, related their experiences of the three battles with the robbers, almost bloodless, and the subsequent decapitation of over thousand men, one man assuming the credit of a considerable share in the work of slaughter.

This same subject will from the burden of autumn and it is yet far from completion,

the possession of many hundreds of thousands of acres being now for the first time officially registered and taxed.

When the Chinese army marched eastwards to extirpate the robbers on the Yalu, it was found that not a foot of good arable land or an acre of mountain ground was unclaimed; the glens on each side of and at a distance (for safety) from the main valley, being well peopled for many miles back, principally by Manchus and Shantung men over whom the Chinese Government had no jurisdiction; the robbers to the east were almost all Shantung men, as are the men employed in bringing down to the sea the numerous timber boats from the upper reaches of the Yalu. We found some men who had lived nineteen years in these glens, and many over ten.

On inquiring how many thousand families lived among those glens it was replied that the number was unknown, but that there were many scores of thousands. According to the rule of the land in the west we found an inn for 10/- all of the most primitive construction imaginable, may be judged from the fact that Chang-ling, the best is 30 feet long, built in November last, after the robbers were put down by a young good-natured enterprising fellow from Fung-hwang-chung. The few beams and rafters of hewed trees came from the nearest hill, over which were one or two layers of mill stalk, the dried hanging leaves of which formed a ceiling, and the walls of mud-baked mill stalks. Yet in these shanties and every other in-legal hopes to get rich in a few years from the traffic to and from the newly-opened port of Ngan-tung-hien. Right east of this inn, running East and West, is a splendid range of mountains, not so high as Fung-hwang-shan—probably about 1200 feet. To the North of the same inn is the hottest and best of the many mineral springs of this province.

On the way to the new settlement we saw not a few aspiring Dick Whittington's with their bundles, and a few trudging back weary, finding it was not the place for them. The hills which for years ago were covered with oaks, we found almost bare of trees; these having been cut down for fuel, buildings, or transport. Everywhere the stumps of oaks were burning away to make room for the coming harvest. The long dry grass on the more gently-sloping hills was set on fire for the same purpose. These very magistrates, not one of whom has the least faith in spirits, were the first to proclaim that China could not face foreign armies for at least five years. He said that Prince Sheng was defeated only because he had Mongol troops; but that Chinese troops will not be thus easily put to rout. And we agree with him, if the belief becomes general in China, as it is now very likely to do, that Corea can defy the foreigner with impunity. Though averse to war, we hope therefore the Japanese will muster and do in Corea what they did before—overthrow the native army and bid defiance to China. The Coreans applied for aid to the Chinese Government, but men were not sent, though it is our private belief that money was and will be sent, for China knows well that Corea has been and is still valiantly fighting her battles by destroying foreign prestige.

Why men were not sent we cannot judge, unless it be that China is afraid she may require them for her own use. Russia has sent a feeler across the Amoor, and what Russia begins she is prepared to carry through. The Yuman affair is not settled; both Kusiu and China may be on the outlook for eventualities there. Or did Japan throw away the valuable and large island of Saghalien for nothing? Had the transaction no connection with Corea? We are left in the dark, but the fact remains that China did not see her way clear to send men to aid Corea.—*Shanghai Courier*.

We found it a storehouse in fact, and a distillery in prospect. The corner, as any distiller should be, soon made his appearance, and first of all made every conceivable objection against taking us in, for it was there the Chien-sen had his quarters; but as the said wordy dignitary had the preceding day gone south to Tung-lou-tzu, and would not be back again for a week, the distiller thought he could put up with us if it was made worth his trouble. Being pressed to name his terms he made half a dozen long speeches, the burden of each being, "Well you know this is not an inn." We assured him again of our knowledge, well aware of what he meant, and when he was told he was well nigh exhausted after another long speech was agreed to let us have an end of a knot, on the part of which was to please our host, the joiner and laborer, employed on the premises, if we gave him two dollars per night. Laughingly offering the same sum for three nights, another long speech followed, which was so much, and we indignantly rose, walked out, and were about to order the cart to the street to look out for any hole which could not be much worse, and which would be given without speeches, when the fellow afraid of losing his pay offered the servant to let him have the lodgings at the price offered, slightly over two dollars. To cool down we walked up the hill behind the house, while he and his men carted off a corner of the long with two mats, the house being a simple one that above mentioned. The prospect from the hill was all that heart could desire, impenetrable lines of mountains, numerous waterfalls, trees and river. To the north about 30° the dazzling white wall of Ngan-chow attracting the eye, enclosing the top of the hill on which stands the most westerly of the Corean cities, above the eastern bank of the Yalu.

The whole line of coast below that city seemed to be one long line of villages, and the small tree-covered Corean summits apparently immemorial. The Chinese houses is small enough; the Corean smaller, but with taller chimneys at the ends of the houses. All the floor is *kang*, so that the empty spaces within must be very small indeed. The pure white dresses of the Coreans were visible among the houses, in the fields and among the willow trees which shaded the river bank. In the fields one of their big bulls kept four men occupied, one holding the plough, one

leading the bull, one scattering manure and one casting in the seed, all walking as fast as the could, the latter two frequently running, for these Corean bulls, whether drawing a cart or over half-a-ton or pulling the plough go at a pace which we have never seen attained by any other of the bovine tribe. They feed in haste, almost like swine, on boiled pulses mixed with straw.

The opening of the port of Shaho and the Chinese have determined to establish and fortify a city on that river to be called Nuan-

tung-hien, the "Fountain of the East."

Hearing a good deal of the new city, and especially when at the Corean Gate within a

day's march of it, we thought it might be

worth visiting, especially as from it we

could see the Corean coast on the other side of the river and probably be able to hire a

boat and sail up or down the stream to meet

the entrance of Fung-hwang-tau.

When the harrow's gun fired the second

shot, our fellow-leggers turned to rest,

but not to sleep, for on the same long road,

the marts were Fung-hwang-chung, mer-

chants who had come to spy out the land

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high price of furs, and the exorbitant

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related their experiences of the three bat-

ters with the robbers, almost bloodless, and the

subsequent decapitation of over thousand

men, one man assuming the credit of a

considerable share in the work of slaughter.

My distiller landlord promised me a boat

which I could sail up the river, but in spite

of that I could not dare to take the

foreigner inside his boat, afraid that once in

side he would compel them to draw to the

opposite shore. The landlord then apolo-

gized and wished to be excused, for if we did

cross the Corean officials would at once

send a despatch to the Chinese officials

and the distiller could not, but suffer. Why

they guard their property so strongly, unless it be

the fear that their last stronghold would be

taken from them, and they themselves be

thrown into the sea.

When the following communication was

pened, the writer was unaware of the fact

that a Treaty had been already negotiated

between Corea and Japan.

April 11th.

On the western bank of the Yalu the Coreans and Chinese magistrates report three battles fought with the Japanese in the south of Corea, in the first of which the Coreans were defeated. The second battle took place at a considerable interval, half a month after it was at first intended to be fought. The Coreans, all expert swimmers and divers, employed this interval in fixing heaps of raw hemp in the channel by which the Japanese steamers must ascend. When the steamers went up, the paddles or screws fouled this hemp, and so became entangled and useless. The Coreans in immense numbers then swarmed over surrounded the immovable steamers in their tiny canoes, and destroyed four of them. It is to be hoped that the Coreans will return to their original teaching among their people. It is to be hoped they will, for it is not Japanese pride alone that it is states, but that of the western world as well. Japan is identified with the foreign, and every foreigner is supposed to be concerned in this attack on Corea. It is annoying to hear the Chinese talk as they do of Corea and foreign nations, and it not checked it will come to more than half by-and-by. "Foreigners" is the lesson which Chinese are learning from these Corean victories, and whatever the superior knowledge of Chinese higher officials, they would befool if they did not encourage the dissemination of this. The Magistrate also agreed with us in that a battery of two or three guns on that hill will suffice to repel the Japs. If the Coreans are reported to have lost eight other steamers this is the first victory over the Japanese, and as much as a third, as well as a third of the ships which formed the main force of the Japanese fleet. But the owners are reaping the richest harvest they ever had in leases, for they will sell. Besides this street, houses are cropping up in the fields all round, the origin of the street to be.

The "City" of 1/4 square and four gates, is to be built between the distillery and the river, scarcely half a mile from either. This distance is already mentioned is that hill, over which were one or two layers of mill stalk, the dried hanging leaves of which formed a ceiling, and the walls of mud-baked mill stalks. Yet in these shanties and every other in-legal hopes to get rich in a few years from the traffic to and from the newly-opened port of Ngan-tung-hien. Right east of this inn, running East and West, is a splendid range of mountains, not so high as Fung-hwang-shan—probably about 1200 feet. To the North of the same inn is the hottest and best of the many mineral springs of this province.

On the way to the new settlement we saw

not a few aspiring Dick Whittington's with

their bundles, and a few trudging back

weary, finding it was not the place for them.

The hills which for years ago were

covered with oaks, we found almost bare of

trees; these having been cut down for fuel,

buildings, or transport. Everywhere the

stumps of oaks were burning away to

make room for the coming harvest. The

long dry grass on the more gently-sloping

hills was set on fire for the same purpose.

These very magistrates, not one of whom has

the least faith in spirits, were the first to

proclaim that China could not face foreign

armies for at least five years. He said that

Prince Sheng was defeated only because he

had Mongol troops; but that Chinese troops

will not be thus easily put to rout. And we

agree with him, if the belief becomes general

in China, as it is now very likely to do,

that Corea can defy the foreigner with impunity.

Though averse to war, we hope

therefore the Japanese will muster and do

in Corea what they did before—overthrow

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